## FIRST REGULAR SESSION

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

## SENATE BILLS NOS. 660, 553, 557, 167, 258, 114 & 378

## 94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, March 29, 2007, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

2284S.02C

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 546.720, 556.036, 566.147, 571.010, 571.070, 650.055, and 650.056, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nine new sections relating to crime, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for a certain section.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 546.720, 556.036, 566.147, 571.010, 571.070, 650.055,

- 2 and 650.056, RSMo, are repealed and nine new sections enacted in lieu thereof,
- 3 to be known as sections 320.350, 546.720, 556.036, 566.147, 571.010, 571.070,
- 4 589.600, 650.055, and 650.056, to read as follows:

320.350. 1. It is unlawful for any person to set fire to any forest,

- grass, cropland, woodlands, wild lands, or marshes, or to build a
- 3 campfire or bonfire, or to burn trash or other material that may cause
- 4 a forest, grass, cropland, or woodlands fire in any county, counties, or
- 5 area within a county where because of emergency drought conditions,
- 6 an executive order issued by the governor has proclaimed the area in
  - extraordinary danger from fire.
- 8 2. The directors of the department of public safety and
- 9 department of conservation, upon notification from the state fire
- 10 marshal and state forester that emergency drought conditions exist,
- 11 shall advise the governor when the lands described in subsection 1 of
- 12 this section in any county, counties, or area within a county of this
- 13 state are in extraordinary danger from fire. The governor may by
- 14 executive order declare a drought emergency to exist and describe the

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

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- general boundaries of the area affected and where burning is 15 16 prohibited.
- 17 3. The executive order may be amended or rescinded to adapt the burning prohibition to any changes in emergency drought conditions, as determined by the state fire marshal and state forester, 19 20 in the affected areas or other areas in the state.
- 21 4. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a class A 22 misdemeanor.
- 23 5. In a separate cause of action in circuit court, political 24subdivisions and volunteer fire protection associations, as defined in section 320.300, may seek to recover from individuals violating 25 26 subsection 1 of this section those reasonable costs incurred in responding to a fire caused by the individuals violating this section.
- 546.720. 1. The manner of inflicting the punishment of death shall be by the administration of lethal gas or by means of the administration of lethal injection. And for such purpose the director of the department of corrections is hereby authorized and directed to provide a suitable and efficient room or place, enclosed from public view, within the walls of a correctional facility of the department of corrections, and the necessary appliances for carrying into execution the death penalty by means of the administration of lethal gas or by means of the administration of lethal injection. 8
- 2. The director of the department of corrections shall select an execution team which shall consist of those persons who administer lethal gas or lethal chemicals and those persons, such as medical personnel, who provide direct support for the administration of lethal gas or lethal chemicals. The identities of members of the execution team shall be kept confidential. Notwithstanding any provision of law 15 to the contrary, a record that could identify a person as being a current or former member of an execution team shall be privileged and shall 16 not be subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for disclosure to any person or entity. Except for the section of an execution protocol that directly relates to the administration of lethal gas or lethal chemicals, the remainder of any execution protocol of the department of corrections is a closed record.
- 22 3. Any person who knowingly discloses the identity of a current or former member of an execution team or discloses a record knowing

- that it could identify a person as being a current or former member of an execution team commits a class A misdemeanor, unless such disclosure is made with the express approval of the director of the
- 27 department of corrections.
- 28 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if a 29 member of the execution team is licensed by a board or department, the licensing board or department shall not censure, reprimand, suspend, 30 31 revoke, or take any other disciplinary action against the person's 32license because of his or her participation in a lawful execution. All members of the execution team are entitled to coverage under the state 34legal expense fund established by section 105.711, RSMo, for conduct of such execution team member arising out of and performed in 35 36 connection with his or her official duties on behalf of the state or any agency of the state, provided that moneys in this fund shall not be 37available for payment of claims under chapter 287, RSMo. 38
- 556.036. 1. A prosecution for murder, forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, forcible sodomy, attempted forcible sodomy, or any class A felony may be commenced at any time.
- 4 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, prosecutions for other 5 offenses must be commenced within the following periods of limitation:
- 6 (1) For any felony, three years;
- 7 (2) For any misdemeanor, one year;
- 8 (3) For any infraction, six months.
- 9 3. If the period prescribed in subsection 2 of this section has expired, a 10 prosecution may nevertheless be commenced for:
- 11 (1) Any offense a material element of which is either fraud or a breach of fiduciary obligation within one year after discovery of the offense by an aggrieved 12 13 party or by a person who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved party and who is himself or herself not a party to the offense, but in no case shall this 15 provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years. As used in this subdivision, the term "person who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved 16 17 party" shall mean the attorney general or the prosecuting or circuit attorney having jurisdiction pursuant to section 407.553, RSMo, for purposes of offenses 18 19 committed pursuant to sections 407.511 to 407.556, RSMo; and
- 20 (2) Any offense based upon misconduct in office by a public officer or 21 employee at any time when the defendant is in public office or employment or

- within two years thereafter, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years; and
- (3) Any offense based upon an intentional and willful fraudulent claim of child support arrearage to a public servant in the performance of his or her duties within one year after discovery of the offense, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years.
- 4. An offense is committed either when every element occurs, or, if a legislative purpose to prohibit a continuing course of conduct plainly appears, at the time when the course of conduct or the defendant's complicity therein is terminated. Time starts to run on the day after the offense is committed.
- 5. A prosecution is commenced for a misdemeanor or infraction when the information is filed and for a felony when the complaint or indictment is filed.
  - 6. The period of limitation does not run:
- 35 (1) During any time when the accused is absent from the state, but in no 36 case shall this provision extend the period of limitation otherwise applicable by 37 more than three years; or
- 38 (2) During any time when the accused is concealing himself from justice 39 either within or without this state; or
- 40 (3) During any time when a prosecution against the accused for the 41 offense is pending in this state; [or]
- 42 (4) During any time when the accused is found to lack mental fitness to 43 proceed pursuant to section 552.020, RSMo; or
- 44 (5) During any period of time after which a DNA profile is 45 developed from evidence collected in relation to the commission of an 46 offense, but before the time when the accused is identified by name 47 based upon a match between an evidentiary DNA profile and the known 48 DNA profile of the accused. For purposes of this section, the term "DNA 49 profile" means the collective results of all DNA identification analysis 50 of a sample.
  - 566.147. 1. Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or hereafter has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, or been convicted of, or been found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the provisions of subsection 2 of section 568.020, RSMo, incest; section 568.045, RSMo, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; subsection 2 of section 568.080, RSMo, use of a child in a sexual performance; section 568.090, RSMo, promoting a sexual performance by a child; section 573.023, RSMo, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025,

- 8 RSMo, promoting child pornography in the first degree; section 573.035, RSMo,
- 9 promoting child pornography in the second degree; section 573.037, RSMo,
- 10 possession of child pornography, or section 573.040, RSMo, furnishing
- 11 pornographic material to minors; shall not reside within one thousand feet of any
- 12 public school as defined in section 160.011, RSMo, or any private school giving
- 13 instruction in a grade or grades not higher than the twelfth grade, or child-care
- 14 facility as defined in section 210.201, RSMo, which is in existence at the time the
- 15 individual begins to reside at the location.
- 16 2. If such person has already established a residence and a public school,
- 17 a private school, or child-care facility is subsequently built or placed within one
- 18 thousand feet of such person's residence, then such person shall, within one week
- 19 of the opening of such public school, private school, or child-care facility, notify
- 20 the county sheriff where such public school, private school, or child-care facility
- 21 is located that he or she is now residing within one thousand feet of such public
- 22 school, private school, or child-care facility and shall provide verifiable proof to
- 23 the sheriff that he or she resided there prior to the opening of such public school,
- 24 private school, or child-care facility.
- 25 3. [For purposes of this section, "resides" means sleeps in a residence,
- 26 which may include more than one location and may be mobile or transitory] The
- 27 distance specified in subsections 1 and 2 of this section shall be
- 28 determined by measuring the shortest distance between the property
- 29 line of the person's residence and the property line of the school or
- 30 child-care facility.
- 31 4. Violation of the provisions of subsection 1 of this section is a class D
- 32 felony except that the second or any subsequent violation is a class B
- 33 felony. Violation of the provisions of subsection 2 of this section is a class A
- 34 misdemeanor except that the second or subsequent violation is a class D felony.

571.010. As used in this chapter:

- 2 (1) "Antique, curio or relic firearm" means any firearm so defined by the
- 3 National Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C. Title 26, Section 5845, and the United States
- 4 Treasury/Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, 27 CFR Section 178.11:
- 5 (a) Antique firearm is any firearm not designed or redesigned for using
  - rim fire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and
- manufactured in or before 1898, said ammunition not being manufactured any
- 8 longer; this includes any matchlock, wheel lock, flintlock, percussion cap or
- 9 similar type ignition system, or replica thereof;

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- 10 (b) Curio or relic firearm is any firearm deriving value as a collectible 11 weapon due to its unique design, ignition system, operation or at least fifty years 12 old, associated with a historical event, renown personage or major war;
- 13 (2) "Blackjack" means any instrument that is designed or adapted for the 14 purpose of stunning or inflicting physical injury by striking a person, and which 15 is readily capable of lethal use;
- 16 (3) "Blasting agent" means any material or mixture, consisting of 17 fuel and oxidizer that is intended for blasting, but not otherwise 18 defined as an explosive under this section, provided that the finished 19 product, as mixed for use of shipment, cannot be detonated by means 20 of a numbered 8 test blasting cap when unconfined;
- 21 (4) "Concealable firearm" means any firearm with a barrel less than 22 sixteen inches in length, measured from the face of the bolt or standing breech;
- [(4)] (5) "Deface" means to alter or destroy the manufacturer's or importer's serial number or any other distinguishing number or identification mark;
  - (6) "Detonator" means any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive, including but not limited to, electric blasting caps of instantaneous and delay types, non-electric blasting caps for use with safety fuse or shock tube and detonating-cord delay connectors;
  - [(5)] (7) "Explosive weapon" means any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas bomb or similar device designed or adapted for the purpose of inflicting death, serious physical injury, or substantial property damage; or any device designed or adapted for delivering or shooting such a weapon. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "explosive" shall mean any chemical compound mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, including but not limited to, dynamite and other high explosives, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cords, igniter cords, and igniters or blasting agents;
- 41 [(6)] (8) "Firearm" means any weapon that is designed or adapted to 42 expel a projectile by the action of an explosive;
- [(7)] (9) "Firearm silencer" means any instrument, attachment, or appliance that is designed or adapted to muffle the noise made by the firing of any firearm;

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- 46 [(8)] (10) "Gas gun" means any gas ejection device, weapon, cartridge, 47 container or contrivance other than a gas bomb, that is designed or adapted for 48 the purpose of ejecting any poison gas that will cause death or serious physical injury, but not any device that ejects a repellant or temporary incapacitating 49 50 substance;
- 51 [(9)] (11) "Intoxicated" means substantially impaired mental or physical 52 capacity resulting from introduction of any substance into the body;
- 53 [(10)] (12) "Knife" means any dagger, dirk, stiletto, or bladed hand instrument that is readily capable of inflicting serious physical injury or death 54 by cutting or stabbing a person. For purposes of this chapter, "knife" does not 55 include any ordinary pocketknife with no blade more than four inches in length; 56
- 57 [(11)] (13) "Knuckles" means any instrument that consists of finger rings 58 or guards made of a hard substance that is designed or adapted for the purpose 59 of inflicting serious physical injury or death by striking a person with a fist enclosed in the knuckles; 60
- 61 [(12)] (14) "Machine gun" means any firearm that is capable of firing 62 more than one shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function 63 of the trigger;
- [(13)] (15) "Projectile weapon" means any bow, crossbow, pellet gun, slingshot or other weapon that is not a firearm, which is capable of expelling a projectile that could inflict serious physical injury or death by striking or piercing 66 a person;
- 68 [(14)] (16) "Rifle" means any firearm designed or adapted to be fired from the shoulder and to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire a projectile through a rifled bore by a single function of the trigger;
- 71 [(15)] (17) "Short barrel" means a barrel length of less than sixteen 72 inches for a rifle and eighteen inches for a shotgun, both measured from the face 73 of the bolt or standing breech, or an overall rifle or shotgun length of less than 74twenty-six inches;
- 75 [(16)] (18) "Shotgun" means any firearm designed or adapted to be fired 76 from the shoulder and to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire a number of shot or a single projectile through a smooth bore barrel by a 7778 single function of the trigger;
- 79 [(17)] (19) "Spring gun" means any fused, timed or nonmanually 80 controlled trap or device designed or adapted to set off an explosion for the purpose of inflicting serious physical injury or death; 81

- 82 [(18)] (20) "Switchblade knife" means any knife which has a blade that 83 folds or closes into the handle or sheath, and
- 84 (a) That opens automatically by pressure applied to a button or other 85 device located on the handle; or
- 86 (b) That opens or releases from the handle or sheath by the force of 87 gravity or by the application of centrifugal force.
- 571.070. 1. A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a concealable firearm or explosive weapon if he or she has any concealable firearm or explosive weapon in his or her possession and:
- 4 (1) He **or she** has pled guilty to or has been convicted of a dangerous felony, as defined in section 556.061, RSMo, or of an attempt to commit a dangerous felony, or of a crime under the laws of any state or of the United States which, if committed within this state, would be a dangerous felony, or confined therefor in this state or elsewhere during the five-year period immediately preceding the date of such possession; or
- 10 (2) He **or she** is a fugitive from justice, is habitually in an intoxicated or 11 drugged condition, or is currently adjudged mentally incompetent.
- 12 2. Unlawful possession of a concealable firearm or explosive weapon13 is a class C felony.
- 589.600. 1. There is hereby created within the Missouri state highway patrol a "Methamphetamine Offense Registry." Subject to appropriation, the highway patrol shall maintain a web page on the Internet which shall be open to the public and shall include a registered methamphetamine offender search capability. The offender search shall make it possible for any person using the Internet to search for and find the information specified in subsection 2 of this section, if known, on methamphetamine offenders registered in this state.
- 2. (1) Any person who is convicted of, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty of distributing, delivering, manufacturing, producing or attempting to distribute, deliver, manufacture or produce methamphetamine or possessing with intent to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce methamphetamine under section 195.211, RSMo, shall be included on the methamphetamine offense registry.
- 17 (2) The registry information shall consist of the person's name,

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- date of birth, the nature and date of all offenses qualifying the offender to register, and any other identifying data the highway patrol determines is necessary to properly identify the person, but shall not include the person's social security number.
- 3. As of August 28, 2007, the clerks of the courts shall forward a copy of the judgement and date of birth of any person who is convicted of, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty of any offense described in subsection 2 of this section. The information shall be forwarded to the highway patrol within forty-five days of the date of judgement.
- 4. The highway patrol shall remove the name and other information of an offender from this registry seven years after the date of the most recent judgement.
- 5. The provisions of this section shall only apply to persons who have been convicted of, pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of such a methamphetamine offense described in subsection 2 of this section after August 28, 2007.
- to or is convicted of or found guilty in a Missouri circuit court[, who pleads guilty to or is found guilty] of a felony or [any] class A misdemeanor offense [under chapter 566, RSMo,], or a juvenile who is adjudicated in a Missouri juvenile court of an offense which would constitute a felony under chapter 565, RSMo, or any offense under chapter 566, RSMo, if committed by an adult, or an individual who has been determined [beyond a reasonable doubt] to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513, RSMo, shall have a blood, buccal swab, or other scientifically accepted biological sample collected for purposes of DNA profiling analysis:
  - (1) Upon entering or before release from the department of corrections reception and diagnostic centers[;] or upon entering or before release from any juvenile detention facility or before release from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; or
- 15 (2) Upon entering or before release from a county jail or detention facility, 16 state correctional facility, or any other detention facility or institution, whether 17 operated by private, local, or state agency, or any mental health facility if 18 committed as a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513, 19 RSMo; or

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- 20 (3) When the state accepts a person from another state under any interstate compact, or under any other reciprocal agreement with any county, 2122state, or federal agency, or any other provision of law, whether or not the person is confined or released, the acceptance is conditional on the person providing a 2324DNA sample if the person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, [or] pleaded nolo 25contendere to or adjudicated of an offense in any other jurisdiction which 26 would be considered a qualifying offense as defined in this section if committed in this state, or if the person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or pleaded nolo 27contendere to any equivalent offense in any other jurisdiction; or 28
- 29 (4) If such individual is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections. Such jurisdiction includes persons currently incarcerated, persons 30 on probation, as defined in section 217.650, RSMo, and on parole, as also defined 31 in section 217.650, RSMo. 32
  - 2. The Missouri state highway patrol and department of corrections shall be responsible for ensuring adherence to the law.
- 3. Any person required to provide a DNA sample pursuant to this section shall be required to provide such sample, without the right of refusal, at a collection site designated by the Missouri state highway patrol and the department of corrections, or the law enforcement agency of the county or 38 city not within a county in which the conviction, adjudication, finding 39 of guilty, plea of guilty, or plea of nolo contendere occurred.
- 41 4. Authorized personnel collecting or assisting in the collection of samples 42 shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a 43 reasonable manner. Such force may be used as necessary to the effectual carrying out and application of such processes and operations. 44
- 45 5. For individuals included in subsection 1 of this section, the 46knowing refusal or knowing failure to provide a DNA sample is a class 47 A misdemeanor.
- 48 6. The enforcement of these provisions by the authorities in charge of 49 state correctional institutions, state juvenile detention facilities, and others having custody [or], jurisdiction, or supervision over those who have been 50convicted of, found guilty of, pleaded guilty to, or pleaded nolo contendere to 51felony or class A misdemeanor offenses or authorities having custody, 52jurisdiction, or supervision over juvenile offenders who are adjudicated 53in a Missouri juvenile court of an offense that would constitute a felony under chapter 565, RSMo, or any offense under chapter 566, RSMo, if

- 56 committed by an adult which shall not be set aside or reversed is hereby made
- 57 mandatory. The board of probation or parole shall recommend that an individual
- 58 who refuses to provide a DNA sample have his or her probation or parole revoked.
- 59 In the event that a person's DNA sample is not adequate for any reason, the
- 60 person shall provide another sample for analysis.
- [3.] 7. The procedure and rules for the collection, analysis, storage,
- 62 expungement, use of DNA database records and privacy concerns shall not
- 63 conflict with procedures and rules applicable to the Missouri DNA profiling
- 64 system and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.
- 65 [4.] 8. Knowingly unauthorized [uses or] use of, knowing attempt
- 66 to use, knowing dissemination of or attempt to disseminate individually
- 67 identifiable DNA information in a DNA database for purposes other than
- 68 criminal justice or law enforcement is a class A misdemeanor. Knowingly
- 69 unauthorized tampering with, knowing attempt to tamper with, or
- 70 other knowingly unauthorized use of, knowing attempt to use, or
- 71 knowing dissemination of or attempt to disseminate any sample
- 72 collected for the DNA profiling system is a class A misdemeanor.
- 73 [5.] 9. Implementation of sections 650.050 to 650.100 shall be subject to
- 74 future appropriations to keep Missouri's DNA system compatible with the Federal
- 75 Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.
- 76 [6.] 10. All DNA records and biological materials retained in the DNA
- 77 profiling system are considered closed records pursuant to chapter 610, RSMo. All
- 78 records containing any information held or maintained by any person or by any
- 79 agency, department, or political subdivision of the state concerning an
- 80 individual's DNA profile shall be strictly confidential and shall not be disclosed,
- 81 except to:
- 82 (1) Peace officers, as defined in section 590.010, RSMo, and other
- 83 employees of law enforcement agencies who need to obtain such records to
- 84 perform their public duties;
- 85 (2) The attorney general or any assistant attorneys general acting on his
- 86 or her behalf, as defined in chapter 27, RSMo;
- 87 (3) Prosecuting attorneys or circuit attorneys as defined in chapter 56,
- 88 RSMo, and their employees who need to obtain such records to perform their
- 89 public duties; or
- 90 (4) Associate circuit judges, circuit judges, judges of the courts of appeals,
- 91 supreme court judges, and their employees who need to obtain such records to

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92 perform their public duties.

- 93 [7.] 11. Any person who obtains records pursuant to the provisions of this 94section shall use such records only for investigative and prosecutorial purposes, including but not limited to use at any criminal trial, hearing, or proceeding; or 95 96 for law enforcement identification purposes, including identification of human 97 remains. Such records shall be considered strictly confidential and shall only be released as authorized by this section.
- 99 [8.] 12. An individual may request expungement of his or her DNA sample and DNA profile through the court issuing the reversal or dismissal. A 100 certified copy of the court order establishing that such conviction has been 101 reversed or guilty plea or plea of nolo contendere has been set aside shall be sent 102103 to the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory. Upon receipt of the court order, the laboratory will determine that the requesting individual has no other 104 105 qualifying offense as a result of any separate plea or conviction prior to 106 expungement.
- (1) A person whose DNA record or DNA profile has been included in the state DNA database in accordance with this section, section 488.5050, RSMo, and sections 650.050, 650.052, and 650.100 may request expungement on the grounds that the conviction has been reversed, or the guilty plea or plea of nolo contendere 110 on which the authority for including that person's DNA record or DNA profile was based has been set aside.
- (2) Upon receipt of a written request for expungement, a certified copy of the final court order reversing the conviction or setting aside the plea and any other information necessary to ascertain the validity of the request, the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records and 116 identifiable information in the database pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample of the person, unless the Missouri state highway patrol determines 118 119 that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample. Within thirty 120 days after the receipt of the court order, the Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the individual that it has expunged his or her DNA sample and DNA 121profile, or the basis for its determination that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample.
  - (3) The Missouri state highway patrol is not required to destroy any item of physical evidence obtained from a DNA sample if evidence relating to another person would thereby be destroyed.
- 127 (4) Any identification, warrant, arrest, or evidentiary use of a DNA match

128 derived from the database shall not be excluded or suppressed from evidence, nor

129 shall any conviction be invalidated or reversed or plea set aside due to the failure

130 to expunge or a delay in expunging DNA records.

650.056. Any evidence leading to a plea of guilty, plea of nolo contendere, finding of guilt or conviction of [a felony] an offense or juvenile adjudication described in subsection 1 of section 650.055 which has been or can be tested for DNA shall be preserved by the investigating law enforcement agency.

Section B. Because of the need to protect the children of this state, the repeal and reenactment of section 566.147 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of section 566.147 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

Bill

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